

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously received.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how they are to run.
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XI. NO. 45.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

'SCURRILOUS SOCIALISTS.'

The Socialist Labor Party is the Thorn That Pricks Mark Hanna

HE SQUEALS AND EXHIBITS HIS WOUNDS.

Opposition of Socialist Labor Party's Organ, Which He Can't Control, Bothered Him More Than He Is Pleased With the Favor of the Entire Capitalist and Labor Fakir Press, Which Responds When He But Pushes the Button—Hanna and "My Friend Gompers" Dine and Talk at Banquet of Labor Fleeceers.

Senator Hanna had a long talk with Ralph M. Easley, secretary of the National Civic Federation, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, and doubtless issued orders as to what he wished capital and labor to do, as after that the Senator announced that there would be a meeting of the Civic Federation on February 19 to determine the scope of the organization and to form sub-committees to investigate strikes of a minor and local nature. The Senator seemed to feel confident about everything excepting the attitude the Socialist Labor Party would take. In this respect he could not conceal his fears. The "Commercial Advertiser" gives the following interview with him yesterday:

"Outside of my duties in Washington nothing is of such interest to me or so warm my heart as this movement of the Civic Federation for peace between organized labor and capital.

"We are now seeking to engage the confidence, the sympathy and the support of the people in this movement.

"I believe that to-day people who have never before given a thought to labor's rights or to any phase of this question are realizing the importance and the justice of this movement for mediation and conciliation of the differences between capital and labor.

"The metropolitan press of this country is unanimously in favor of this movement. I have thousands of editorials on this subject clipped from papers of every degree, ranging from the metropolitan daily to the once-a-week country paper, and among the whole lot there are but two of these unfavorable articles, and these were clipped from a Socialist organ of a scurrilous nature.

"This support by the press has been something more than an encouragement to the Civic Federation—truly, it is rarely one sees the press and the people so nearly unanimously agreed on any given thing.

"Our policy will be that laid down in the platform—that of mediation and conciliation.

"Mediation first—and this will be most effective when a strike is in the incipient stage. It is then that the most effective work can be accomplished.

"With reference to the ship subsidy bill, the Senator said he believed that all the former objections to the bill had been met, and that he did not now expect any capacious opposition in either branch.

"At the dinner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation at the Waldorf-Astoria Wednesday night Senator Hanna and Samuel Gompers both talked on the "dignity" of labor.

Hanna said: "This discussion is no new topic to me. I have been through many of the trials connected with this serious problem, and my conclusions are the result of experience. I am one of those alluded to by MY FRIEND Gompers as having arrived at the conclusion that organized labor has a just and proper duty to perform, and that employers have a no less rigorous duty of doing their best to assist organized labor to fulfill its highest purposes.

"I only mean to ask, say, to plead, that each of you pause in each day of your very busy lives and consider whether something outside of your business or indeed inside your business, shall not be done by you to better the condition of your fellow men. The great success of our great industries is lost unless we utilize the success and the wealth which have come to us to help everybody else.

"It was that impulse that recently brought me into conference with the leaders of labor, and the work we are trying to do is in a noble cause which will strengthen our nation and which you cannot separate from our body politic, from our politics, from our moral, from our religion, from our best material interests. This is the golden rule.

"I think Mr. Gompers has fairly put this side of the question. He has not made it out half so strong as he easily might. I wish that this cause might fasten itself on the consciences of the people, and that they might not rest until it has been accomplished.

protect our trade interests, let us have a fair divide.

"You are for trade and transportation. You have got the trade; we have not got the transportation. Put us on an equal footing, the shipbuilders on one side and the operators of the ships on the other side. Equalize any difference in wages we have to pay our men (and no one of us wants to take one cent from the wages of the American working man or the American sailor or the American shipbuilder), and we can compete with the world."

CHALLENGE TO DEBATE.

Section Collinsville, Ill., S. L. P., Against the Field.

We challenge to a public debate political economists, judges, lawyers, professors, preachers, priests, "labor leaders," and all opponents of Socialism.

The paid hirelings of the capitalist class seek to keep the working class in ignorance as to the cause of their misery. From pulp and press from college and "pure and simple trades union" there arises a cry to down the Socialists. Some make the assertion that Socialism is a dream, a fantasy of the human mind and utterly unattainable. Others say it is the gospel of the lazy and shiftless who seek to "divide" the wealth of the country. Then he "labor leaders" (who, as Mark Hanna well said, are the "lieutenants of capital"), anxious to batter on the working people and lead them into the shambles of capitalism so that they (the "leaders") receive a "soft snap" in the shape of a political job from either the right or left wing of Capitalism, froth at the mouth at the telling blows struck by the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade Labor Alliance and resort to calumny to gain their end.

In challenging the foregoing defenders and apologists of capitalism to a debate we present the following points:

1. Socialism is not a dream nor a fantasy of the human mind. It was born in the class struggle produced by the present capitalist system, just as capitalism was of feudalism. A change in social relations will not be due primarily to ideals of men, but to the changes in the methods of production and distribution. The struggles now taking place between the property-possessing and propertyless classes will have its culmination in a political revolution, the result of which will be the expropriation of the expropriators, the downfall of wage-slavery and the birth of the co-operative commonwealth.

2. Socialism is not the gospel of the lazy and shiftless who seek to divide the wealth of the country. Socialists assert the right of the worker to that which he has produced. "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." At the present time society is divided into two classes—the workers and the shirkers. The workers who produce all wealth receive but one-fifth of their production, while the shirkers—the employing or capitalist class—receive four-fifths. Socialists seek to stop this division by instituting an orderly system of society where all must do their share in wealth production.

3. Socialists recognize the necessity of fighting the capitalist class every day in the year. They have therefore organized the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. The battle must be carried on not only in the factory, mine and workshop for 364 days, but on the 365th day, on Election Day, the workers must rally to the ballot box as a class and vote themselves behind the galling guns, so that when they strike these weapons will be used against them.

Section Collinsville of the Socialist Labor Party hereby issues a challenge to all representatives of capitalism to meet the representatives of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance on the public platform to debate before the public any phase of the social question, with the understanding that a strict compliance to the rules of debate must be observed. Any organization or individual accepting this challenge can make all necessary arrangements by notifying

FRANK GAYER,
Organizer.

SOLD INTO PROSTITUTION.

Girls Lured from Montreal Rescued in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Led to leave their homes in Canada through promises of employment, three girls were brought to Chicago a week ago and sold into a notorious Levee resort. For seven days they were locked up there. Bolted doors prevented attempt after attempt to escape. Yesterday, through a plea for help and spirited out by chance, they were released from their prison by detectives acting under orders of Chief of Police O'Neill.

The girls were taken to the Detective Bureau in the City Hall and an hour later Margaret Le Brun and Mary Barran, of 92 Custom House place, were placed under arrest on charges of detaining the three girls. Chief O'Neill found what is said to be a regular trade in enticing young women of Canada and western States to Chicago.

The three girls rescued were Maggie Drouin, Eva Campeau and Victoria St. Amour, all of Montreal. The eldest is 22 years old and the youngest 15 years old. They reached Chicago a week ago last Sunday. On Monday, guided by the man and woman who had brought them here from Montreal under promises of employment in a hotel, they were marched up and down the "Levee" district. Houses were entered and the girls offered for sale.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

HELD FIRM.

LYNN MOROCCO WORKERS NOT TO BE FOOLED.

Demand That Employer Live Up to His Contract in Every Particular—Strike Renewed When An Infamous Scab Started to Work.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1.—Last Thursday Kelley sent for the Alliance committee, which has charge of the strike in his factory, to come to his office as he desired to make terms with his men, so that they might go to work on Saturday morning.

The committee called upon Kelley and informed him that they demanded that he take back all Alliance men who were loafing. If he did not have enough machines for them he would have to discharge enough scabs to make room for the Alliance men.

Kelley agreed with the proposition of the committee. After the committee had settled the strike an agent of Kelley's, Chandallor by name, turning to the committee said: "Now, boys, take my advice. Now that the strike is settled you should reorganize into a Bower Glaziers Union and go into the American Federation of Labor. You will do far better in the A. F. of L. than you will in the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance."

The committee demonstrated that they had not forgotten the lessons that the Socialist Labor Party had taught them, for they turned upon Chandallor and Kelley and showed to those two "gentlemen" that they were not dealing with a lot of ignoramuses.

They told Chandallor that they did not come to him for advice, and stated that they knew what kind of a fakir-led organization the A. F. of L. was.

The Alliance men reported at the Kelley factory at 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

Kelley desired to take his pick out of the men. They refused to stand for it and informed him that they would not go back to work unless they went back in a body.

When Kelley saw what a lot of determined men he was buckling up against he began to yield.

He then said that he would take back everyone, but one Alliance man he would not take back under any consideration.

They refused to go back unless he took back everyone, no matter who he was.

Kelley finally yielded and they all returned to work.

Kelley told them that he would not put another man to work, as he did not have any idle machines.

Everything went along smoothly until noon. When the men returned to work at 1 P. M. they found Harry Brown, who was recently expelled from L. A. 269 for scabbing preparing to go to work.

The committee was immediately sent to the office to protest against Brown going to work.

Chandallor told the committee that Kelley had gone to Boston and did not know when he would be back.

The committee insisted that Kelley was shamming and that he was at home.

They went back into the glazing room and reported what Chandallor had told them.

A meeting was held and it was voted to refuse to work with Brown.

Every man promptly left the factory. The men were hardly out upon the street when Kelley was seen running toward the shop, which proved that the committee was right when they insisted that he was at home.

When he came up to the men he wanted to know what was the matter.

They told him that they had reliable information that Kelley had discharged Brown over a week ago.

Kelley claimed that he did not discharge Brown, but that Brown was not working for a week.

The Alliance men refused to work with Brown and would not return to work, and so they are out yet.

Kelley said to the strikers: "I thought when you fellows got into the factory that nothing could pull you out again. I thought that being out for over three months would be enough for you, and you would be willing to listen to reason."

But Kelley found his men were not to be humbugged, and that after being out 12 weeks they were as ready and willing to fight him now as on the day they came out.

Many of the leather workers are coming to a realization of their conditions and see that they must vote as they strike, and a number of them intend to join Section Lynn.

Send all contributions for the strikers to Thomas M. Birtwill, 39 Southside avenue, Lynn, Mass.

Old Age Pensions.

According to a recent announcement of plans, the American Steel and Wire Company will pension old employees and retire old workmen at the age of sixty-five years unless they desire and are found fitted for further work. These men are to be pensioned if they have served ten with the company or its predecessors. Those already more than sixty-five may make application for retirement and a pension.

As a pension the company proposes to give one per cent of the average monthly pay for each year of service.

The method of discharging old men to make room for young ones is quite general in steel mills. Where it is not pursued the old men are given easier positions at less wages. Few, as a result, are employed at pensionable age, or when employed receive such small wages that the pension amounts to very little.

UNION SMASHERS.

How the Organized Scabbery Works the Trick.

[Translated from "The Abend-Blatt," Jewish Official Organ of the S. L. P.]

Our readers are already aware that Sam Gompers, Mark Hanna's Vice-President, is making preparations to organize an opposition union to the existing cap-makers' national union. This means that there will be founded a cap-makers' union in opposition to each of the existing locals which will remain loyal to its national organization. The cap-makers may expect a bitter struggle. Mark Hanna's labor lieutenants are unscrupulous as to methods in their fights against each workman who refuses to pay dues to them. The shameless and cruel attack on the cigarmakers' union "La Resistencia" in Tampa, Fla., is a most atrocious case in point. This crime in Tampa will forever remain one of the blackest pages in the history of the Organized Scabbery.

Very interesting indeed is the case of the cap-makers.

A convention was called for the purpose of perfecting a young national organization and also to decide which general federation to join. The Jewish Organized Scabbery made violent efforts, written and oral, to drag the new organization into Mark Hanna's American Federation of Labor. On the floor of that convention, recently held in this city, an eloquent picture of the "greatness," "glory" and "happiness" that will await them in the Federation, was drawn before the delegates; and they were told that the S. T. & L. A. was a "union-smashing" organization, whose spokesmen were denounced and had to suffer all sorts of accusations. But all to no avail.

The first blow administered to the Organized Scabbery was the passing of a resolution condemning the Industrial Peace Conference.

The debate on the question, which national federation body to join, lasted two days. The five delegates who advocated joining the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, so completely and so masterfully exposed the black and ugly crimes of the A. F. of L. that the advocates of the latter felt so routed as to be unable to meet any of the points advanced by the speakers for the S. T. & L. A. The result was that, when the vote was taken, all, with one exception, turned their backs on the A. F. of L.; while the spokesmen of the Alliance proudly remained at their post, from beginning to end, holding up the banner of the S. T. & L. A. Five votes being cast for the Alliance as against one vote for the Federation, the victory of the former was as great as the defeat of the latter.

To begin with, the Alliance spokesmen prevented the cap-makers from falling into the clutches of Gompers; secondly, they clearly demonstrated to the convention the necessity there is for the wage workers to have an organization like the Alliance; lastly, they (the Alliance spokesmen) proved that the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. champions are not men of straw, who back out or break down at the last moment, but are men of courage, vigor and perseverance.

When the vote was taken and it was shown, as was expected, that the cap-makers' organization was not going to be an integral part of the S. T. & L. A., Delegate Hinder of New York took the floor and, in the following passage, expressed the sentiments and thoughts of all friends of the Alliance:

"We recognize that the Alliance is the only organization for workingmen. Although it has been decided that we remain independent we shall, nevertheless, work for the welfare of the union. We must be prepared for a fight with the American Federation of Labor. We may always rely on the support of the Alliance and shall not give up the agitation in favor of the S. T. & L. A."

How has the Organized Scabbery taken its defeat? Through its press it circulated the lie that "the convention was called together by De Leonites who were badly beaten as they only got five votes for the S. T. & L. A." But it seems that for this defeat Gompers is now seeking revenge on the cap-makers by endeavoring to smash their unions.

A Chicago delegate who advocated joining the A. F. of L. said, during the debate, that if the cap-makers will not belong to that national body, it (the A. F. of L.) will send scabs when a strike will be on. But Sam Gompers now shows that there is no need to wait until a strike will break out, he'd rather not let it come to that as he is now an "angel of peace" and therefore tries to smash the unions altogether.

The same New York delegate, whom we quote above, also said at the convention:

"If the cap-makers' organization is to join the Federation it will thereby come in contact with the gang of Jewish labor fakirs. Before this gang of fakirs succeeded in capturing the United Hebrew Trades, they would organize opposition unions to those belonging to that body (U. H. T.). Since the U. H. T. fell into their hands nothing has been accomplished for the Jewish wage workers."

When one considers the crimes of the cap-makers' organization; and the treacherous selling out of the "Vorwaerts" to the cigarette manufacturers, to the manufacturer Abramovitch especially, whose strike was suppressed by this "Vorwaerts" on account of an advertisement, the question naturally arises: "Who smashes unions, who breaks strikes, the S. T. & L. A. or the Organized Scabbery?"

Steel Plants Closed.

Pittsburg, Feb. 4.—It is said that the United States Steel Corporation and Jones & Laughlins, limited, have closed down certain plants because billets and tin bars cannot be produced rapidly enough to supply the current demand.

FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE.

COGENT REASONS WHY ITS NEXT FESTIVAL SHOULD BE UNSURPASSED.

The Many Snares and Delusions Which Make a Truly Class-Conscious Daily Newspaper a Necessity—What the Party Membership's Duty Is in the Matter.

The next DAILY PEOPLE Festival will be held at the Grand Central Palace, on Sunday, March 16th. Until then this date, together with all that it implies, should be borne constantly in mind by the members of the fighting S. L. P.

No effort should be spared to make this Festival an unparalleled success from every point of view. The necessity of supporting a truly class-conscious Socialist daily newspaper should be apparent to all party members and sympathizers.

At this period in American industrial development it is necessary that such a paper be maintained to expose the false character of the prosperity with which it is claimed the American working class are blessed and will continue to be blessed. It is necessary that a class-conscious Socialist newspaper be maintained to warn against and prepare the working class for the dangers which are bound to follow the present "prosperity"—the dangers of an industrial reaction which will plunge the country into a period of "hard times" that will surpass those of 1893 in working class suffering and misery.

Such a newspaper is also necessary at this period when industrial development is dividing the capitalist and working classes along sharper lines—lines which reveal the immense consolidations on one hand and the puny trade unions on the other—lines which the capitalists and their labor lieutenants, the labor fakirs, are assiduously trying to blur by the creation of "Peace" Commissions and other despicable schemes meant to lullwink and subjugate the working class.

Finally such a newspaper is absolutely essential to the success of the class-conscious Socialist Labor Party in the approaching Congressional and gubernatorial elections—elections in which the strength and influence of class-conscious Socialism can be tested and shown in a large number of the industrial states of the union. For the class-conscious proletariat to be without a daily newspaper in these industrial states, is to compel it to enter a vast arena improperly equipped and unprotected.

All of the above reasons should make clear to the membership of the Socialist Labor Party the necessity of making the DAILY PEOPLE financially stronger than it was ever before—of making it not only able to continue to wage the battle of the class-conscious proletariat as effectively it has done before, but also to enable it to do more—go farther, over a wider and greater area than ever before.

The DAILY PEOPLE Festival at the Grand Central Palace on Sunday, March 16, must then be made an unparalleled success. Let every member of the Socialist Labor Party be determined to be able to say at its close: "This festival surpassed in every respect any that OUR party has ever held." Let HIM or HER see to it that the number of tickets sold is unsurpassable; that the attendance is unsurpassable; that the quantity and quality of the presents received are unsurpassable and that the enjoyment derived and the amount realized are unsurpassable. With this determination, on the part of our members, the Festival cannot fail to beat any that has preceded it.

The programme arranged by the Entertainment Committee is such that it could be hardly equalled. The Entertainment Committee, in securing the New York Symphony Orchestra and William Hoffman, its director, has provided a feature which none need hesitate to invite their friends and acquaintances to hear—a feature for which it is easy to dispose of tickets without argument or the offers of souvenirs. At this festival, the Entertainment Committee, with William Hoffman's assistance, will make a departure, by having a vocal soloist of a high order on the programme.

The Ladies' Auxiliary will endeavor to surpass all previous attempts in the conducting of a bazaar and fair. With this object in view they ask the hearty cooperation of the party membership. Knick-knacks, bric-a-brac and other meritorious articles will be duly received and appreciated by the Auxiliary. Members desirous of assisting in this feature of the festival, are requested to send presents to Kate Pryor, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, who will acknowledge their receipt in the DAILY PEOPLE.

Members desiring to assist in the sale of tickets are requested to call on or address Lazarus Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, top floor.

Don't forget the date, Grand Central Palace, Sunday, March 16th.

Now, then, a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together.

Mine Dead Now Number 100.

Sabinas, Mexico, Feb. 4.—The work of moving the dead out of the Hondo mines has been progressing all day. The total number of bodies so far removed reaches 100. The authorities have ordered an investigation.

MUNICIPAL "REFORM."

The Sydney Australia Gentry Much Like the Breed Here.

The Sydney, Australia, "People" is fighting a valiant fight in the cause of Socialism. It has to face the gangs of "reformers," "trades unionists," political freaks and fakirs of all kinds. It does so ably, as is shown by the following article from the number of December 28th:

SWEATING THE BOYS!

THE "REFORM" MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

As An Employer of Boy Labor. "Labor" Members As Boss Sweaters.

Another strike took place in Sydney last week. This time the strikers were boys in the employ of Sydney's "Reform" Municipal Council. The strike was over a matter of wages. The boys are employed as street sweepers, and their work is of the most dangerous kind, having to be performed in the midst of the continuous traffic, with a perpetual risk of being run over. As a matter of fact, one of them met with his death only the other week while performing his work.

Previously this work was done by men. Eventually their wages were reduced and finally the "reformers" of the Council substituted boy labor, at the rate of from 13s to 15s per week, and in a few isolated cases £1.

The "reform" Council includes Mr. Sam Smith, "Labor" member for Pyrmont and secretary of the Seamen's Union, sometime described as the Napoleon of Labor politics; Mr. Andy Kelly, "Labor" member for Denison, Master Publican, and ex-trade-union secretary, likewise labor "scab"; J. D. Fitzgerald, ex-Labor member; and others.

And the position these "Labor" men have got themselves in to is almost enough to make the "People" laugh. Mr. Sam Smith, representing the "labor" interest, and fighting as secretary of his union for higher wages for the seamen, is also a "reform" boss sweater of the nippers who do the dangerous work of the Council—and in order to secure better wages from "Labor" members Smith and Kelly and their fellow "reformers," the boys were forced to strike.

When they do eventually form their union and strike, and turn to the Sydney Labor Council for advice and assistance, they are recommended by "Labor" commissioneer Brennan and others to return to work, pending a settlement of the matter. Ad thus the back of the strike is broken, and the "reformers" are able to announce that they had no difficulty to get blacklegs to take the places of those who still remained on strike; and a number of lads are now experiencing what it means to be victimized.

A wonderful institution is the "reform" Municipal Council.

But a more wonderful concern still is the Executive of Sydney Labor Council.

CROWD SEES BIDDLES' BODIES.

Riot Guns Were Used by Posse in Pursuit of Fugitives.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 4.—Five thousand men and women viewed this forenoon the bodies of Ed. and Jack Biddle in the rooms of an undertaker. A blizzard was raging, but the snow and low temperature had no terror for the curious. Bunches of white carnations were placed in the hands of the dead men by a well-dressed woman who refused to give her name to the attendants. She was allowed to see the bodies before the doors were opened to the crowd. Whether or not she is the woman who interceded with Governor Stone and induced him to grant a respite that saved the boys from the gallows no one knows.

The mutilated condition of the Biddles was explained yesterday, when it was made public at the jail that the weapons used by the pursuing posse were riot guns. The jail has had an arsenal filled with such weapons for some years, and when the detectives left in pursuit of the Biddles Thursday they were armed with the long-ranged blunderbusses.

The "rifles" are really Winchester repeating shotguns of 10 gauge and capable of discharging 12 shells without reloading. Each of the cartridges is filled with an unusual amount of powder and nine large buckshot, separated into three compartments by wadding. In each compartment the three buckshot are supported by No. 12 shot, so that the barrel cannot clog and distort the buckshot. The nature of the barrel and shell and the unusual amount of power make it possible to shoot at very long range as rapidly and accurately as with a rifle. The shot scatter over a space of 100 feet across the luckless person who comes in the fatal path. Sportsmen say that the Biddles never had a single thread of a chance after the posse caught sight of them. The fire was as deadly as from a Gatling gun. The wonder is that all three fugitives were not killed at the first volley, not that the aim was accurate, but that the fire was deadly.

Tried to Stop the Inevitable.

Albany, Feb. 4.—Assemblyman Doolin this morning introduced a bill providing that no railroad corporation operating an elevated railroad in any city shall maintain trains drawn by any power other than locomotive without at least one assistant in addition to the operator or motorman in charge of the motor thereof, in order to safeguard the lives of the passengers in case of accident to the motorman or operator. The bill is directed against the "L" roads in New York and designed to prevent the discharge of the fireman.

REV. PUTTY CHEEKS

Meets With a "Warm" Reception In Syracuse.

O, KANGAROO! O, KANGAROO!

He Earns One Day's Salary Serving As a Target for S. L. P. Questioners Who Hit the Bull's-Eye Every Time—Badly Riddled and Rattled He Abandons the Field, to the Victorious S. L. P. Refrain "O Kangaroo! O Kangaroo! We Didn't Do a Thing to You."

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Social Democrats held a meeting in this city Sunday afternoon.

"This is not a question of—"

"Gentlemen, one moment—"

"Oh, cut it out!"

"We are not discussing tactics, we are discussing Socialism."

"That is no answer!"

"You traitor, shut up!"

Such were the remarks which hurled about Rev. Charles H. Vail a \$2,000-a-year national organizer of the Social Democratic party, who addressed a mass meeting of the Labor Lyceum in the assembly room of the City Hall. He had spoken on the subject of "Socialism," and his address had been received with consideration, but when he invited an open discussion, after the manner of the Lyceum, the trouble began.

For about half an hour Rev. Vail was the object of a crossfire of questions on the part of a number of S.L.P. men, and they certainly made things lively for him. He did his best to quell the tumult by the use of the gavel, but no sooner would it subside for a moment than some one would jump up, ask him a question, receive an answer which would not be taken as satisfactory, and the jeers of the crowd would be heaped out with a vim.

But Rev. Vail had his supporters, too, and they were much in evidence. Their shrieks aided in swelling the tumult, but it was with their arms that they spoke the most. At times a forest of arms was waving and a perfect babel of voices gave vent to their feelings.

When the S.L.P. had decided the speaker to their hearts' content, they collected in the rear of the hall and united in singing the refrain, "O Kangaroo," a song which expressed their disapprobation of the principles handed out by the reverend gentleman, and declarative of their belief in him only as a traitor to the cause of Socialism.

It is safe to say that Rev. Mr. Vail will long remember the warm time that he had at the City Hall. When he left the meeting he looked as if he found his job far from being a bed of roses. The cause of the demonstration was in the statements of the speaker to the effect that a solution of the labor problem could only be arrived at by following the principles of the Social Democratic party. He was asked in the questioning whether he had not made the same statement relative to the Socialist Labor party in this city three years since, and on his denial was branded as a traitor by those who declared that he had done so.

In the evening Mrs. Charles H. Vail addressed a meeting for women in the Arbeiter-Sanger Hall, on the subject "Socialism and Its Relation to Women and the Home." After Mrs. Vail finished, the Rev. Vail made a brief address. He seemed easier in the presence of the women than he had been at the afternoon meeting.

A Floating Button Factory.

Taking the factory to the raw material, instead of bringing the material to the factory, is an innovation just put in operation on the Mississippi River by a button factory, and it is a plan that has many practical advantages.

This factory is a boat 42 feet long and 12 feet wide, fitted with all the necessary machinery for the manufacture of buttons, and provided with a three horsepower engine for its work.

The principal material used by this factory is mussel shells, which are found at nearly all points along the river, and one of the great expenses in conducting the business heretofore has been the cost of transporting the shells. Now the factory has reversed the operation and will go to the mussels.

When a bed of shells is found the boat will drop its anchor and go to work. When the bed is exhausted it will go on to a new location. In this fashion it will go from State to State, from Minnesota to Louisiana, passing along with the seasons.—Philadelphia Times

January Failures.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 24 and 6 New Reids St.,
New York.
P. O. Box 1578. Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance
Single Copy..... 02
Six months..... 25
One year..... \$0.50

Single rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191

THE TIME IS RIFE AND ROTTEN-RIPE FOR CHANGE;

Then let it come; I have no dread of what is called for by the instinct of mankind: Nor think I that God's world will fall apart! Because we fear a pare hmont more or less.

LOWELL.

AND NOW IT IS NEWMAN WHO LAUGHS

When, eleven years ago, several human beings were killed in the New York Central tunnel, Chauncey M. Depew laughed. At least he cracked ghastly jokes, as frequently stated in these columns. He thought it was a good joke that he or his fellow "Director" should be held responsible, when, as a matter of fact they did not know the run of the trains, and directed nothing except conspiracies against the people. They were held under bonds, they were indicted, and they and their bondsmen laughed; and the Chamber of Commerce at whose banquet Depew appeared on that occasion, joined in guffaw. And, what is more, the Courts before whom the jokers were brought for trial, stood by them. The Courts did not laugh. They preserved a demure countenance; they remained imperceptibly judicial, as far as appearances went. Below the surface, however, they must have at least smiled. The "Directors," with Jester Chauncey at their head, went free. It was found that these gentlemen, who pose as "fellow workmen," didn't do any work; consequently, that they knew nothing of the condition of the road; consequently, that they could not be guilty. The guilty ones could only be the workmen on the road. They knew, because they ran the concern. And Depew went off laughing.

Now it is President Newman's turn. Levy characterized his demeanor at the Coroner's inquest. He even laughed. Why should not he? Has he not the recollection of twelve years ago? Has "The Law" changed any, or its administrators? Not in the least. It is his own class that now rules the roost, just as it did twelve years ago. Moreover, his case is stronger in his favor. "Vested Rights" is the mystic term with which the capitalist class seeks to mystify the working class. With the cloak of "Vested Rights" he seeks to cover over larger areas of misdeeds, and justify his right to indulge in them. By virtue of his "Vested Rights" pestiferous tenement houses are left standing; by virtue of his "Vested Rights" society is held back. "Vested Rights" howls he every time a move is made against him. He acquires as a "Vested Right" the right to continue to do mischief. The public may now be prepared to hear President Newman, in case the farce is re-enacted of his being hauled up in Court, plead the "Vested Rights" of the Company to slaughter people in its tunnel. There is many a "Right" that the Capitalist pleads in justification that has not "Vested" as long as this tunnel Right.

Of course, President Newman laughs; and so does Depew; only this turn he laughs in the back-ground.

IN STEP WITH TAMMANY.

The conflict that has arisen between the city-is-our-home Mayor Low and the Rev. Parkhurst of the Society for the Prevention of Crime is a good deal more than a mere squabble. The point at issue looks trifling. But it is "trifling" that ever will be found at bottom of great conflagrations. The saloons are not closed on Sundays. The law says they shall be closed. The "reform" Mayor, who "was carried triumphantly into the City Hall on the crest of a wave of indignation against law-breaker Tammany," has been in office more than four Sundays, and the Sundays have been as wet (if not wetter) as during the palmiest days of "law-breaking Tammany." The Rev. Parkhurst sets up a screech and hurls a bolt at his, but recent, pet Low. The answer, elicited by the screech and bolt is the thing to be remembered. In approved "law-break-

ing Tammany" language, the anti-Tammany Mayor says he is doing "the best he can with the means at my command," and he adds that he does not consider himself bound "to single out one offence, concentrate upon that the whole police force, and leave all other crimes unattended to,"—exactly the expressions of the "wet-Sundays" Tammany that, during the trolley-men's strike three years ago, "singled out" the offence of workmen striving for better conditions, and "concentrated upon that the whole police force," cracking the men's heads, breaking their legs, rushing into the houses of the sympathizers with the strikers, trampling over their children, and terrorizing their women. Just exactly.

If, within four weeks of its existence, the city-is-our-home reform Administration can parallel the truly law-breaking Tammany so well, there is little doubt but that before the close of its one hundred and four weeks' term, circumstances aiding, it will come up abreast, if not clean ahead of Tammany, in forgetting all about the wrongfulness of "singling out" one offence; in exercising the same judicial power of the mutton-headed Tammany, and deciding that the striving for redress on the part of workmen is an "offence"; and in emulating the raw-boned Tammany by "concentrating" upon that "offence" the full Police forces at its command.

Watch and wait. No change that does not abolish the power of the capitalist class is other than a change of brutal "law-breaking" masters.

HANNA IS LOSING HIS TEMPER.

The president of the American Federation of Labor had better betimes put the brake down upon his ire against the Socialist Labor Party. At the rate he is going on he will simply strangle himself with rage. Once strangled, neither would he be able to relieve himself, nor the public to enjoy the spectacle.

"It is now just about a year ago that Mr. Marcus (Aurelius or not Aurelius) Hanna uttered himself at a certain banquet on the Socialist Labor Party. The campaign of 1900 was just behind him, and the experience thereof inside of him. From his national executive committee he touched the button, the whole Republican press of the land blossomed out with articles booming the Social Democratic party. The pace was set by the personal organ of the chairman of the New York State Republican Committee. The Albany "Evening Journal" of October 9, 1900, in a lengthy article, pronounced the S. L. P. dead and the Social Democratic party the thing. According to it the S. L. P. would not be heard from after election. Similar articles, many of them illustrated, appeared in Republican papers elsewhere; and, like in the Butler campaign of 1884, the Republican party furnished the audiences to the Social Democratic party meetings to an extent that truly "taxed the largest halls." As in the campaign of '84, the Republican manoeuvre failed. In '84, Cleveland, who was thereby to be defeated, won out; in 1900, the S. L. P., which was to be smashed, bobbed up unsmashed, serenely, more resolute than ever for the fray; while the bogus Socialist party, with all its fly-paper attachments polled a ridiculous vote. The Hanna stomach felt ill. Speaking at the banquet referred to Mr. Hanna admitted the fact that the issue henceforth lay, not between Republicans and Democrats, but between the Republican party and the "dangerous Socialists." At that time, "dangerous Socialists" is the worst term that Mr. Hanna in his anger applied to the Socialist Labor Party that had survived all his manoeuvres.

A year passes. Mr. Hanna in the meantime makes another move. He resorts to mystifications. He seeks to render sacrosanct the unhallowed altar of Capitalism at which he is a leading sacrificer of victims. To this end he seeks to cover that altar with the altar cloth of Labor. Such altar cloth is, of course, not to be had for any such purpose. He must look for a spurious "Labor" altar cloth, and he gets it from the crew that his Social Democratic party dummy had just burnt incense to as "nobly waging the class struggle." The hocus-poens is performed "under the auspices of the Civic Federation," and the Organized Scabbery is worshiped by capitalist Labor-feccecdorm as "Labor." Now, assuredly, thought the Hanna college of priesthood, we have cornered and spiked the guns of the Socialist Labor Party. To render assurance doubly sure, the button is once more touched; in the language of Mr. Hanna himself, uttered here in New York:

"The metropolitan press of the country is unanimous in favor of this movement. I have thousands of editorials on the subject, clipped from papers of every degree, ranging from the metropolitan daily to the once-a-week country paper, and among the whole lot there are but two of these unfavorable articles, and these were clipped from a Socialist organ of a scurriolous nature."

Obviously is the experience of the campaign of 1900, over again. The but-

ton was touched, now as then; now as then, the manufactured response was highly satisfactory; but, now as then, the Socialist Labor Party declined to be hocus-pocussed, and, now as then, its voice was heard,—unpleasantly so for Mr. Hanna; so unpleasant, that he loses his temper. From designating the S. L. P. as "dangerous" in 1901, he now goes to the length of styling it "scurriolous."

The President of the A. F. of L. is losing his temper fast; he should curb it. "The President of the A. F. of L." is losing his temper.

Yes. But is it not Hanna who is shown to be losing his temper? So it is.

But is not Gompers the President of the A. F. of L.?

Thou little knowest of things! Gompers was deposed and bought off with a Vice-Presidential bone. Hanna is today the actual President of the ramshackle concern.

RESPECT FOR THE DESERTFUL DEAD.

By a unanimous vote, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives is to report a bill repealing almost wholly the Spanish war revenue taxes, making a total annual reduction of \$77,000,000. This is equivalent to an announcement of the death of the Spanish war taxes. It is with feelings of profound respect that the Socialist hears the announcement.

Wags have many a time declared that a Jay Gould does more for Socialism than all the Socialists combined. It was a humorous way of expressing the view embodied in the saying, "The best landlord is the worst," or in that other "the best way to repeal a bad law is to enforce it." But apart from the vagabondness of such expressions the plane on which they correctly place the "Jay Goulds," the "best landlords" and the "bad laws" is one that disqualifies them from being entitled to tokens of respect. One does not respect the evil-doer who achieves good despite himself. It is otherwise with the Spanish war tax. It worked no evil; it achieved, or was the occasion for achieving, immeasurable good.

Were it not for the Spanish war tax, the American Labor Movement would still be exposed to, perhaps, the most dangerous lure of the many calculated to side-track it, and to keep it to the ignoble lure of cat's-paw for the capitalist "reform." Nothing sounds so plausible as that "Labor pays the taxes." The statement seems to flow naturally from the Socialist principle that "Labor produces all wealth." It almost has a revolutionary ring. When uttered by the capitalist politician it, accordingly, could not fail to captivate. It regularly entrapped the workers. And that was its only purpose. The Spanish war tax gave occasion for the fraudulent slogan to be revived; and, as that bait caught the hair-brained gudgeons who had been misquoting as Socialists, and who, with Marx on their lips, had never read, let alone understood him, the slogan furnished the opportunity for the Socialist Labor Party to grapple with the fallacy and fraud. It was grappled with in a way that it never was, or could have been before. The fur and the sparks flew. When the conflict was over, the fraudulent slogan lay torn to tatters, and the floor was strewn with the fragments of the false economics and traitorous tactics that had bolstered it up. The thinking element in the Labor Movement emerged from the fray intellectually purified. They perceived that, altho' labor produces all wealth, nevertheless, under the capitalist system, Labor comes into possession of but a small fraction of its product; they perceived that that fraction is determined by the supply of and the demand for Labor in the Labor market; they perceived that it is out of the lion's share of their product, which they were plundered of in the shop and which they never saw, that the taxes were paid; consequently they perceived that the capitalist alone was interested in reducing the taxes, taxes being a drain upon his plunder from the workers. Enlightened to that point, the thinking element in the Labor Movement recognized that questions of taxation concerned them not a whit. Emancipated to that extent from the intellectual thralldom of capitalism, they concentrated their thoughts upon the real issue—the abolition of wage slavery. Thus the Labor Movement in the land found itself a long step forward.

All thanks to the Spanish war tax! Upper and lower capitalists—bank depositors and "lager-bier" saloon keepers jointly with their capitalist brewery partners, etc., etc.—were bled by the Spanish war tax; and while these various sized, vampires on the flanks of Labor were bleeding, the bleeder furnished the matchless opportunity for Labor to gain such insight into the question that it places the workers in a position infinitely stronger to resist the fraudulent slogan, when it again makes its appearance, than they ever were in before.

The Spanish war tax was desertful. The news from Washington tells us it is dead. As the hearse passes, the Socialists rise, and, with hats off, betoken their respect to the desertful dead.

THAT "NOBLY WAGED CLASS STRUGGLE" AGAIN.

There is in Congress a bill known as H. R. 5777. Its purpose is to amend the law relating to copyright. At present, the two copies required to be deposited with the Librarian of Congress must be printed from type set, or from negatives, or drawings on stone made within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom. Bill H. R. 5777 proposes to abolish that. The copies to be deposited with the Government are to be freed from the restriction of being set up or plated in the country. On its face, the bill is in the interest of literary or art piracy. The fact may be cloaked by free trade declamation, and the issue may be still more beclouded by patriotic rantings of its adversaries. In fact, however, both the law and the proposed bill are whirled in the vortex of conflicting capitalist interests. To one set of lithographic bosses the present law is a hindrance, to others it is a protection. With this quarrel the working class has no concern. Whichever boss wins, they, the workers, remain down: their wages continue to be determined by the supply of and demand for their labor; they continue in wage-slavery, which means that their struggle for existence will continue to increase. The class-conscious workingman, the class-conscious labor organization would, accordingly, turn the cold shoulder to the whole dispute, and, if approached by either of the disputants to join in the fray, dismiss them with a sharp: "A plague on both your houses!"

Not so with the fakir-led pure and simple Union. Accordingly, the "Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada," has come out with a printed circular, signed by its "President" and "Secretary," inviting the public to exercise pressure upon Congress against the bill. What does this mean? It means that the said fakir-led pure and simple organization takes sides with the employers who have no interest in H. R. 5777; that it thereby takes sides against those employers of some of its own members who are for the bill; that thereby it sets itself in opposition to some of its own members, who hereupon are used by their employers to pronounce against the bill; and finally, that thereby it splits up its own ranks.

To take part in the conflicts of the capitalist class is a certain means for workmen to wreck the Labor Movement. Capitalist interests conflict. The identification of one set of workers with one capitalist interest sets them at war with the workers who depend upon employers with hostile interests. And such is the uniform conduct of fakir-led Unionism; and such is the conduct that the Kangaroo Social Democracy glories by styling "a nobly waging of the class struggle."

Class-consciousness solidifies the working class: it enables them to perceive and adhere closely to the line of the class struggle; guided thereby, the workers stand united: the class interests of the working class are identical. Pure and simple, so far from adhering to the line marked out by the class struggle, scatters like chaff before the wind of opposing capitalist interests; it thereby and therefore divides and keeps divided the ranks of the working class; it therefore fills an ignoble role. It stands in the way of the workers' emancipation and deserves annihilation.

The scandal in connection with the St. Louis Municipal Assembly, wherein it has come to light that there was over one hundred thousand dollars deposited to bribe the members, is startling, as announced in the press dispatches, simply because it was found out, and for no other reason. It is nothing startling that men who are placed in power by corrupt political parties, by parties whose one plank is make as much as you can and protect those who do make, should, when the opportunity came, take money for the granting of franchises. It is probable that there was never yet a franchise granted that was not engineered through by interested parties in the body granting it, that was not tricked through by crafty lobbyists, or else that was not forced through by the power of cash. The St. Louis incident was proportionately great, because the favor asked was a great one. There is a vast amount of wealth to be drawn from these privileges which Democrats, Republicans, Populists and Social Democrats unite in "giving" away.

Train robbery is now becoming a popular pastime in the South. Perhaps those who find their chief pleasure in lynching have a little spare time and so turn it to account in train robbery. The two occupations would go well together.

Now the Federation of Churches comes forward to "redeem" New York. New York, as is known, is "pledged" to "reform," and it is from "reform" that the Federation of Churches seeks to "redeem" it. Do they fear that all "unre-

deemed" pledges will be sold to Tammany?

The Kangaroos are in clover. It will be remembered that the "Volkszeitung," made of the Spanish war taxes, workingmen were paying \$100 each in additional taxes. The war tax has been repealed. The Kangaroos claim to have 9,000 membership, not counting the 4,000 in Porto Rico, the 19 in Hawaii; or the 3 in Manila. It is safe to say that on an average each of the 9,000 has a family of 3, making 4 persons. From the shoulders of each of which \$100 taxes have now been removed. What a man does not pay he is in pocket. Multiplying 9,000 by 4 we have 36,000 taxpayers, each of whom has been giving up \$100, or \$3,600,000. That amount is now saved to the Kangaroos, and the problem of raising the salary of the Rev. Vail 50 cents a week should be easy. The \$3,599,974 left can be used towards setting up a daily English "Volkszeitung" without pulling the legs of the unions.

Hanna's Vice-president performed on his hind legs last Wednesday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria to an appreciative audience of big merchants and employers of labor. They all felt very much at ease in the Waldorf. Last year, when Gompers performed on the subject of harmony, he and they knew less, and they ventured to appear in public at the Cooper Union, where Gompers was hissed and laughed off the stage. In the Waldorf, as the papers correctly say with a sense of not a little relief, "there were no Socialists present to disturb the harmony."

The request of the firemen on the New Haven Road for an increase in wages brings out the fact that these "highly organized men" are working for only \$1.75 a day. What have these men been paying dues for all this time to the Organized Scabbery who runs their Union?

Harry Lehr, more commonly known by the well-earned title of Dog-Lancheur Lehr, because of the \$25.00 a plate spread he gave to some cut-throats which went in like sam-bat with him, gave a dinner to some friends the other night, and had his house converted into a tropical bower. The guests stepped from the cold wintry air to the warm bower, the light and the cheerfulness of Italy. It is not a matter of record that Mr. Lehr ever worked. The only real hard labor he ever did was to marry a rich woman. Yet this man, who never works and who is probably incapable of thinking or feeling, squanders more in a night than a dozen workmen's families have to live on in a year.

It is said that the box holders in the Metropolitan Opera House refuse to surrender their places to Prince Henry. This is decidedly unwell of them, as the majority would, at any time, give up a barrel even to be kicked by "royalty."

Temperance people are now sending a coffee wagon to fires so that the fire fighters can get a little refreshment. Better use the coffee on the fire. Charity and temperance substitute for coffee would douse the warmest flame.

The Boston fire which resulted in the death of ten poor persons who dwelt in the tenement burned, brings to light the fact that the tenement had not been inspected since 1882. During that time Boston has had Democratic, Republican, and "reform" administrations. But none of these touched upon a building into which were crowded three or four score persons. No attention was paid to the fire-trap because it was owned by a capitalist and was inhabited by workingmen. The former should not be disturbed in his pursuit of gain, and the latter are of no consequence.

Political and Economic.

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Social Democratic Herald" takes its Kangaroo national officers, located in St. Louis, to task for their ridiculous attempt to get the whole International Socialist Movement to boycott the World's fair on the ground of a certain wooden fence being erected around upon such silliness. Commenting on the act, the "Social Democratic Herald" objects to its party being made "the laughing stock of the entire Socialist movement," and it protests against its party being "made the tail to the little trades union squabbles in St. Louis * * * or of the trades union movement in any way." The "Social Democratic Herald" indignant, objects and protests too late. Its party officially made itself the tail of the trades union at that fateful moment, now nearly a year ago, when, in national convention assembled, it adopted a declaration that the said unions were "nobly waging the class struggle." The present clown-performance of its national officers is but one of the natural results of that first step. There is no other choice: a party that claims to be Socialist either must make the Trades Unions a tail to itself, or it inevitably becomes a tail to them. This is a relentless law. It is to the dynamics of the Socialist Movement what the law of gravitation is in mechanics.

"The Staats Zeitung" had everything fixed to give a square meal to Prince Henry, and in return for its handout the "Staats Zeitung" thought it was going to receive advertising such as all the billboards in Greater New York could not give. But it made a slight error in figuring up the matter. It placed Prince Henry to its credit. Now comes the mournful news which says "Prince Henry absolutely refuses to allow himself to be made an advertising medium by 'The Staats Zeitung,' or any other paper." It seems that the Prince has money enough to pay for his own lunches, and that "The Staats Zeitung," if it insists on feeding someone, will be forced to give its staff something to eat.

And This Is Called a Victory!

Taunton, Mass., Feb. 3.—The strike that has been on at the Ames street station of the Old Colony Street Railway Company in Brockton has been settled. The men have won. The wages are to remain the same, but there is to be a cut from twelve to nine hours for a day.

"UNSCRUTABLE ARE THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE."

Sweet are the uses of adversity; Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous, Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

—Shakespeare.

Tactics, much more than principle, is what the present situation demands in order to switch the overwhelming majority of the working class and of all other decent people in line with the Socialist Movement, and end the misrule of Capitalism. Principle, of course, must be sound and straight. Without that there could be no proper Socialist Movement. But the principles of Socialism, like all abstract Truth, are simple: they can be condensed into a nutshell; and, what is more, they are quite generally understood. There are enough men in the country to-day, who realize that Socialism is right, to turn down the capitalist system, and set up the Socialist Republic. Why does this mass hold aloof? It is not clear upon the tactics requisite to the desired end. While principle, being greatly aided by sentiment, may be settled on by elemental knowledge, tactics, on the other hand, being wholly dependent upon positive knowledge, can be settled on only by a comprehensive view of facts, living facts, facts in motion, accordingly, by a comprehensive view of conflicting streams. This confuses the average mind, especially when its time is taken up with the struggle for existence. The stored experience of the past is not available to them. They must make their own experience. These masses can profit only by their own observations. Hence it comes that, to-day, what is most needed is a knowledge of correct tactics, a knowledge of the correctness of the tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. And this knowledge is being imparted to that vast on-looking mass from quarters least expected.

The stern tactics of the S. L. P. are the sole tactics that the nature of the Social Problem demands. But the masses can not of themselves appreciate their soundness. They are taken for too severe; and the inexperienced masses were all the more inclined to their opinion by the attitude of the Organized Scabbery, misnamed the "Trades Unions." The Organized Scabbery met the S. L. P. indictment against them by pronouncing it "shameful attacks," "vilification," "disgraceful conduct," "malicious of decent men," etc., etc. Surely, thought the on-looking mass, the tactics of the S. L. P. unnecessarily create enemies to it; its principles and rectitude are unquestionable; but its tactics are offensive. And they stayed away.

It was banking upon the frame of mind of that vast and increasingly vast on-looking mass that the capitalist politicians, aided by their cubs, Organized Scabbery, launched the Social Democratic party in this city, then in this State and then in the rest of the country. To the slogan "Other Tactics," "Kinder Tactics," they set up "another Socialist party," declared the S. L. P. "dying, dying, dead"; put their bogus in charge of the crooks who lent themselves to such practices; and confidently expected that the Socialist Movement would now be scuttled. They were too previous. They underrated the intelligence of the masses. The decoy-duck that they set up created confusion, but failed to attract the masses. These continued to look on, to watch, to observe,—and to learn. The latest lesson they received was last Sunday, it was a valuable one.

The Social Democratic or Kangaroo party had joined the Central Labor Union. The two became known as the Central Federated Union. The "Kinder" and "other" tactics were to be exemplified there. And they were. The Kangaroo licked the boots of the Organized Scabbery that ran that sink of corruption, and the Kangaroo press throughout the country shouted "progress!" Presently, what sounds broke out on the startled air? The Kangaroo, smarting under the kicks administered to him by the S. L. P., and realizing full well that he had to make some kind of protest against the "Civic Federation" sell-out of the Gompers crew, did stammer some mild protest against the act. They had to do so to keep up some appearance of decency; and they also knew that their protest would have to be very gentle because they had just voted for Gompers at Scranton, notwithstanding last year Gompers had already joined hands with the "Civic Federation." But their protest, timid tho' it was, raised a storm. All the invectives formerly hurled by the Organized Scabbery at the S. L. P. were hurled at the "Kinder" and "other" tactics. Correct! He who pulls one hair from the tiger's moustache will have upon him the whole tiger, just as if he had tried to pull a tooth out of the tiger.

And thus sweet are the uses of adversity. The ugly and venomous Kangaroo, a nuisance and a grave in the shoe that he is to the Socialist Movement, still wears a precious jewel in his head. He—meant for scuttling the Socialist Movement—becomes the source of valuable information, that will help the on-looking masses to appreciate the wisdom of the S. L. P. tactics, and to join in facing the tiger of capitalism in the only way the beast can be successfully tackled.

To Stop "Busting" Trusts. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 3.—The State of Nebraska has given up trust fighting. The last of the half-dozen suits filed by Attorney-General Smyth will be dismissed at the session of the Supreme Court beginning to-morrow. Mr. Smyth was an ardent supporter of Mr. Bryan, and the campaign against trusts was begun during 1900 as an object lesson. The attack ranged from the Standard Oil Company to a local ice combination. Each prosecution has broken down through inability of the State to prove that the combinations were in restraint of trade. The last of the batch is the suit against the National Starch Company.

The present Attorney-General says that the National controls less than one-half of the starch output. He adds that in every case bequeathed to him his predecessor had made only weak and ineffective efforts to prove his charges, and that a breakdown was inevitable.

In the Land of "Municipal Socialism." Out of 156,000 houses or flats in Glasgow 36,000 were found to have but one room, 70,000 but two rooms.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM—I saw you reading the Socialist Labor Party's platform. I'm glad of it. Are you going to join?

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't yet know. There are a number of things I don't understand.

U. S.—Which one, for instance?

B. J.—How they're going to do it? For instance: Here are the Vanderbilts and others owning the railroads; there are the Goulds owning the telegraphs. I understand that Socialists want all these things including the mines, the factories—

U. S.—The whole machinery of production, transportation and distribution. B. J.—Yes, they want to nationalize all these things.

U. S.—Correct.

B. J.—But all these things are now owned by private individuals. How are these to be taken from them? Are these people going to be bought off? If so, where are you going to get the money from? Or—

U. S.—Bought off! Was King George "bought off"? Did the Colonists raise money to pay him? My recollection of the transaction is, that, when "moneys were raised," they were raised to knock down King George, not "to buy him off."

B. J.—Why, then, Socialists mean to confiscate all these things?

U. S.—Did the Revolutionary Fathers "confiscate" these Colonies?

B. J.—puckers up his lips.

U. S.—They belonged to King George.

B. J.—They did.

U. S.—If the simple fact of taking away a thing from one who "owns" it is "confiscation," then surely these Colonies were "confiscated."

B. J.—I don't like that word "confiscation."

U. S.—But wasn't it confiscation all the same?

B. J.—Makes a wry face.

U. S.—Let me come to your aid. It wasn't confiscation.

B. J.—I'm glad you say so!

U. S.—You evidently feel that the taking away of the Colonies from King George has all the outward marks of confiscation, and yet you feel a strong aversion to giving that name to the action of our Revolutionary Fathers. There is a conflict in your mind. The reason is that you are not clear upon an important legal, historical, and sociologic fact.

B. J.—Which?

U. S.—The term "confiscation" implies the recognition of some law. If the property taken is owned by a law that is recognized, then the act is confiscation; if the law on which the ownership is based is denied, then there is no confiscation. Now, then, under a sun that ever shone, have peoples ever folded their arms and died "by law"? Just as soon as a people realize that a certain system of laws stands between them and their lives, that law has gone, must and does go. Catch on?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Now, then, the propertyship of these Colonies in King George was grounded on certain laws; our Revolutionary Fathers long felt the shoe pinching; their lives becoming more and more precarious; they did not know where the fault lay, and groped about, bowing to that law. Finally the truth dawned upon them. They became conscious of the fact that the trouble lay in the social system. Just as soon as they saw that, they kicked the law overboard.

B. J.—Bully for them!

U. S.—And took possession of the country. Their depriving King George of what he had was not "confiscation" because the Revolution overthrew the law on which his "property rights" rested, and established another system of laws that vested the property in them—

B. J.—And high time it was, too!

U. S.—Revolutions bring along with them their own laws. By the laws of our first Revolution this territory was ours, and, accordingly, we simply took possession of our own.

B. J.—That's all right.

U. S.—So with regard to the ownership of these mines, railroads, factories, in short, of the nation's machinery of production. The proprietary rights of the present owners, the capitalist class, are grounded on a certain system of laws. So long as people bow to them they will consider the taking of that property to be confiscation. But our people feel pinched and are going down. As our Revolutionary Fathers did years ago for quite a while, so do our people now grope about bowing to those laws. But they will pretty soon discover that these laws stand between themselves and their lives. Soon as they make that discovery, the law will be overthrown, and, with that, the proprietary rights of the capitalist class. Our second Revolution, now at hand, will bring its own laws along with it. By those laws the ownership of the nation's machinery of production will rest in our people jointly, and when they take possession they will be simply taking their own, and that's no "confiscation" (U. S. chuckles B. J. under the chin).

In the Land of "Municipal Socialism."

Out of 156,000 houses or flats in Glasgow 36,000 were found to have but one room, 70,000 but two rooms.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

How Is This, Ben Tillett?

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE: As Mr. Ben Tillett is going about in the country addressing the working class as a "Labor Leader," I wish to impart some information that I have about him, and that the comrades also should be in possession of.

In a strike in the shoe factory of Peach & Mason, Stafford, England, between the years 1888 and 1889, Mr. Ben Tillett SCABBED it as a laborer. Comrade Charles Gibson of L. A. 267, S. T. & L. A. was one of the men out on strike at that time.

THOMAS M. BIRTWELL,

39 South Side Ave.

Lynn, Mass., Jan. 31.

Will "S. T. & L. A. Cigarmaker" Answer?

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Noticing in THE PEOPLE of January 25 an article from "S. T. & L. A. Cigarmaker" of Flint, Mich., I wish to use the columns of THE PEOPLE for the question: Does "S. T. & L. A. Cigarmaker" feel satisfied with writing an article every once in a while, i. e., does he think that the Socialist Movement is still a party of propaganda, a party where the one propagates his ideas to his own Socialist associates in the country at large once in a while, or does he know that organized effort and practical work is the main thing necessary in a party that has undertaken the task of establishing Socialism? I hope to hear from "S. T. & L. A. Cigarmaker" on this subject.

M. MEYER, Sec. of Mich. State Committee, S. L. P.

No. 1011 Hancock avenue, E.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 25.

As to the S. T. & L. A.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—Nothing will serve more to promote the growth of the Socialist Movement as a free, unrestrained discussion about problems arising within the movement, provided the discussion avoids personalities and quarrels.

We are unanimous in regard to our aim, but our tactics must necessarily vary according to the tactics the capitalist class employs to sidetrack our movement. In the interest of the suffering proletariat it is necessary to weigh every argument advanced for the welfare of Socialism.

The Trades Union problem has agitated since years the minds of our comrades; it alone was the cause of the chaotic state into which the movement has been thrown, as the "Volkszeitung" was expelled from the S. L. P. on account of its "boring from within" policy. This problem drove the "borders from within" who have devoted their life, their money, their energy, to the S. L. P. out of their cherished party and compelled them to join the S. D. P. in order not to be deprived of a field, in which they will be enabled to continue their "boring from within." We called them Kangaroos, "because they found the S. T. & L. A. tactics to be detrimental to the S. L. P. Oh, irony of fate! Doubts of the advisability of our tactics arise now among ourselves. Had we tolerated at that time a discussion, as we do at present, without calling our adversaries, "Anarchists," etc., then the confusion of '80 would have been avoided and beside a progress on the S. T. & L. A. problem, our vote would not have been decreased, which fact would have meant—encouragement.

Let us candidly admit errors we have committed, the more as enthusiasm among many comrades has rather decreased.

The question is to have an economic movement serving as sister to the political one in the emancipation of the working class from the slavery of capitalism. As the present leaders of existing unions prohibit the discussion of Socialist politics in the union, shall therefore the S. T. & L. A. be established?

The present unions have been founded prior to any Socialist agitation; before Socialism can be discussed in the unions, there must necessarily be the majority of the union members be favorably inclined to Socialism. Therefore, our primary aim must be to spread the tenets of Socialism on the political field and when our party in the future will have assumed greater dimensions, then and only then will a revolutionary spirit enter the unions. How can we expect the unions to adopt a resolution in favor of Socialism, when their members are not yet Socialists, are not posted at all on economics as taught by us, and do therefore not comprehend and grasp the nature of labor-fakism. We must consider that the labor fakir has not OFFERED himself to the capitalist, but that he is allured by the capitalist, decaying into that trap of corruption. The labor-fakir is a victim and intrinsically not RESPONSIBLE for his deed, as much as the lawbreaker, who has been a victim to bribery. He who incites to murder, is worse than he who commits the crime. The blame lies entirely with the capitalist, and at him must we direct our blow.

In proportion as the workers become educated up to our principles, in the very same proportion will a continued boring from within find an increasing echo among the union men, so do borers from within argue.

Lasalle has succeeded in Germany by boring from within to pass a resolution in the pure and simple union accepting the Socialist Party as their own (see Prof. Ely French and German Socialism).

I am not opposed to the S. T. & L. A., nor am I in favor of the labor fakir, but I want to see justice done to the Socialist, whom we threw out of the party, while now we tolerate opposing views.

Let us concentrate our efforts on the political field mainly and in the name of Socialism, let us endeavor to find a common ground for all honest Social-

ists. Two Socialist parties, attacking each other, must cease to exist, especially now, when the capitalists are trying to extend their influence into the Trade Unions by calling in fake Peace Conferences, in order to frustrate our success of boring from without and within. Onward to Socialism.

JULIUS HOPP.

New York.

[Before entering into the real argument it will be well to dispose of certain inaccuracies contained in this letter.

It is inaccurate to say that the Party called those whom it expelled "Kangaroos" on the ground that "they found the S. T. & L. A. tactics to be detrimental to the S. L. P." The truth is they were called "Kangaroos" because they adopted the style known in this country as "Kangaroo Court." A set of them met one night on the Bowery, called themselves without a shadow of right the General Committee of Section New York, and proceeded to do what even the rightful General Committee had no right to. They "deposed" everything in sight, and without consulting the Party, upturned its policy. They were called "Kangaroos," not because of any Party theory on their part, but because they adopted the methods known in this country as "Kangaroo" methods.

Equally inaccurate is the statement that we called "Anarchists" those who differed on the Alliance, and wanted a discussion. Our correspondent slips there again. That gentry may have been called "Anarchists," whenever they were so called it was for Anarchist conduct and not for their Trades Union views.

Alas misleading is the exclamation: "Oh, irony of fate, doubts of the advisability of our tactics arise now among ourselves!" If this means anything it means that the Party at any time prevailed that the Party was at any time an absolute solid lump on the Alliance question. There is no foundation for that theory. The S. L. P. will at all times have shades of opinion; may even at times have within it members with opinions very much at variance with those of the majority. And such minorities must have ample opportunity to present their side. But the amplexness of such opportunities is limited by established principles of propriety and common sense. A minority can never be given such amplexness of opportunity as would amount to hamstringing the organization. Now, then, there is no "irony of fate" in the discussion now going on. What were the undeniable facts then, and what are they now?

1. The trouble was not started by any member demanding room in THE PEOPLE to discuss the Alliance and his being refused. The trouble was started by an Editor of the "Volkszeitung," Julius Grunzig, issuing a series of articles directly against the Party's Alliance policy. Is this point understood? An Editor is the Party's servant, not its master. He is there to carry out the Party's policy, not to subvert it. The "Volkszeitung" was at the time a Party paper, whose constitution pledged it to carry out the Party's "tactics." There was an additional aggravation of the offense in the circumstance that the said Julius Grunzig was not a member of the Party, and entertained for it only supreme contempt. There are "discussions" and "discussions." Those raised by an Editor himself against a Party policy can not be considered legitimate. Such "discussion" had to be made immediately front to.

2d. The thing improperly called a "discussion" for our correspondent, was improper for yet another reason, which contrasts that "discussion" sharply with the present. That discussion was started at the end of 1898, that is, only a little over two years after the Party's Alliance policy was launched. Obviously improper is the starting of a discussion on a method of such recent date. That objection does not exist to-day. Accordingly, rumors having reached the Party's headquarters to the effect that "a very large number of Party members were opposed to the Party's Trades Union policy," it was considered timely to ascertain the facts in such way that the Party members could themselves judge both of the numbers and the weight of their reasoning. To this end an open discussion was thought the best. Both points ARE being ascertained. It is a pity in this connection that our correspondent failed to devote a few lines to stating the fact that he submitted his letter to his Assembly District before sending it, and also that he failed to report the kind of reception it met there. The readers could then have more fully appreciated on what leg the "irony of fate" boot was to be found.

Having laid some of the dust of the atmosphere of confusion of thought that evidently warps our correspondent's mind, his argument may now be taken up.

The question, according to him, is this: "As the present leaders of existing unions prohibit a discussion of socialist politics in the Union, shall therefore the S. T. & L. A. be established?" He then proceeds to argue that that is not sufficient justification for the establishment of the S. T. & L. A.

A discussion means a discussion. A person can not justly enter a discussion and ignore all the arguments that have preceded. A tangle and not a discussion socially. The reason given by our correspondent's letter was written after last week's Alliance Discussion was published. There the reasons for establishing the Alliance were stated clearly and results from such methods. Our correspondent is not the Party's reason for the Alliance. If that were all, he might be right; the Alliance might then be pronounced at least premature. He simply gives the go-by to the reasons for the establishing of the Alliance. Now, that won't do. The Trades Union Issue is not the paltry one-sided thing our correspondent makes it out. It is simply an issue of "discussing socialist politics." It is tactical, with such vast ramifications, that it concerns questions at once of eminent practical and eminently fundamental importance in Socialism. It is the clinic of abstract Socialism. A goodly chunk of that was given last week in the reasons for the starting of the Alliance. Repetition is evidently needed. We here reproduce that passage literally:

"The S. T. & L. A. move proceeded from the following facts: The fakir-led

pure and simple union is a stone wall that bars the progress of the Socialist Movement; that stone wall must be torn down; how shall it be done?

"One plan was to let it alone. That was proven to be folly.

"Another plan was to attack it as wholly useless. That was also proven to be folly. In the first place all industries have not yet reached the Trust point where strikes are regularly lost; competition in many industries is still so far behind that economic organizations do check the decline in wages; in the second place, it is the falsest of reasoning that because in the more concentrated trades the fakir-led strikes are bootless, therefore all strikes must be bootless too; the fakir-led strikes are doomed in these industries because such strikes are not protected by the guns of a growing and class-conscious Labor Party; so protected the Trades Union might be a powerful brake even against the most concentrated capitalists.

"Another plan was simply to expose the fakirs. It was shown that that course was fraught with all the disadvantages, and was not redeemed by any of the advantages of setting up bona fide Unions: The Party members would be denounced as 'Union Wreckers' by the labor fakir as soon as their denunciation began to touch the fakir's prestige, and thereby threatened his pockets; and the rank and file of the pure and simple Unions would look upon the Socialist denouncers of the fakirs as reactionary men. They would look upon such Socialists very much in the way they used to look upon the 'Alte Genosse' Socialists of olden times, who denounced the Republican politicians and the Democratic politicians, but who failed to abstain from setting up a Socialist Labor Party. 'Where shall we go on election day?' the workers asked the 'Alte Genossen'; whereupon these were stumped and had the laugh upon them. So now, if the fakirs, who own the pure and simple Unions are denounced, and their organizations are shown to be tubs without bottoms, and yet no bona fide Trade Union is set up, the rank and file would and often did ask the Socialists: 'What Union shall we join?'

And the rank and file would stamp and have the laugh on the Socialists, the same as they stumped and had the laugh on the 'Alte Genossen'.

"Yet another plan was to 'bore from within,' to capture the pure and simple Trades Unions, and, once captured, remodel them. It was shown that this plan was as futile as to 'bore from within' in the Republican and Democratic parties, with the expectation of remodeling these parties into class-conscious parties of Labor. It was shown that the only result of such tactics was unspokeable corruption.

"In view of all this, the conclusion was arrived at that the only way to tear down the pure and simple, fakir-led organizations that barred the progress of Socialism was to set up the S. T. & L. A."

To the above reasons must here be added this other, which was stated even before the above, to wit:

"Experience shows that there is that in the economic movement which compels a bona fide Labor Party to dominate the economic movement, or itself is bound to be dominated by the economic movement and sink into corruption."

Are these facts true or are they false? If false, wherein are they so? The Party has no hobbies, it wishes enlightenment. To ignore allegations of fact and the reasoning based on them is not to enlighten.

That the Trades Union Issue affects something infinitely vaster and more important than the mere "discussion of Socialist politics in the Union," the above correspondence furnishes, though unwittingly, an excellent illustration of. He says:

"Two Socialist parties, attacking each other, must cease to exist."

What does this mean if not that the Kangaroo Social Democracy is a "Socialist party"? The Kangaroo Social Democracy has officially and deliberately declared in national convention that the conduct of the pure and simple Unions is a "noble waging of the class struggle." Our correspondent says of these pure and simple Unions: "Their members do not comprehend and grasp the nature of labor-fakism." Put these three things together. The conclusion is that a party that pronounces the antics and crimes of fakir-led Unions a "noble waging of the class struggle" can be a Socialist party. The S. L. P. denies that. It takes the Kangaroo Social Democracy—with its armory bill—as the latest instance furnished by the history of the land that goes to prove that a political party, which claims to be a Socialist party and does not dominate the Trades Union movement, is itself dominated by it, becomes its train-bearer, and thereby hinders the progress of Socialism. It is an additional instance of what "boring from within" comes to. It is a monumental demonstration of the tactical correctness of the Party's Alliance policy.

There is no alternative. Either lam-baste pure and simpledom—regardless of all hair-splitting upon whether the "fakir is a cause or an effect"—or become the hardmaster to a conduct that denies or blurs the class struggle, and hereby leads Socialism into the ground. In the latter alternative, no sensible man would take a hand; the Socialist Movement is too noble a Cause to take it as sport, least of all to turn a dishonest penny by. Rather than that a serious man would retire to the wilderness and chop wood, or plant a cabbage patch, and await the time when sufficient men can be gathered for a Man's Movement. If the former alternative is adopted, the S. T. & L. A., and with it, the S. L. P. Trades Union policy, springs up, inevitable.

If not, why not? Let none be bashful. Out with it! The Party is entitled to know just where each of its members stands; and each of these is entitled to know where the others stand.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

II.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—I consider the Trades Union useless. Shortly after the Kangaroo fracas in the Party, I became deeply interested in the discussion on taxa-

tion, which took place in the Party press. If I gleaned the facts correctly, it was decided that the laboring class paid no taxes because the prices of necessities were kept right up to the ability of the laborer to pay. To illustrate, suppose the laborer receives forty dollars per month and has to pay just forty dollars for living expenses, and suppose again that the capitalists through their government lay a tax on him of one dollar per month. What occurs? Simply this: the laborer gets his forty dollars as before. One dollar he takes to pay his tax, leaving him thirty-nine dollars with which to pay forty dollars of living expenses. What next occurs? The retailer dealer knows now that the prices of necessities must drop a fortieth to be just up to the ability of the laborer to pay and that occurs. Had the tax not been laid, the dollar would have been in the retailer's pocket instead of in the government treasury, and the laborer would be no better off one way than the other.

Now this theory that the laboring class pays no taxes brings us right up to and contradicts the Marxian theory that a rise in wages is beneficial to the laboring class. Certainly if the capitalist class can legislate taxes out of the middle men via the laborer's wages, it can return money to them in the same way. Consequently a rise in wages would result as follows: Suppose the laborer gets an increase of ten dollars which brings his wages up to fifty, the dealer then know that the laborer can pay fifty dollars where he could pay only forty before and up goes prices 25 per cent., and this, we know by experience, is just what occurs.

Several writers have held the correctness of the Marxian theory by pointing out that those laborers that produce luxuries could not have prices raised to them because the laborers do not consume luxuries. But this by no means proves that the price of necessities could not be raised to the laborer because of the knowledge that he had received an advance in wages. For instance we received a ten per cent. advance in the fire clay mines and about a thirty per cent. rise in prices of necessities. Yet we do not buy or use fire clay. There is no time that I can remember of when the laborer had to work so hard or so long to make a living in the mines as after this raise.

It seems to me that the Marxian theory of wages and prices proceeded merely from the fact that wages cannot be considered the basis of prices. What was true about wages and prices when Marx wrote is not necessarily true now, if we consider the development of the paternalistic side of capitalism. The pluck-me-store of the Pennsylvania coal fields show what capitalist development will do for the Marxian theory of wages and prices. The operators run stores in connection with their mines. If the price of mining advances, the prices of necessities advance also. The subjugation of the worker in this case is complete. This is the whole trend of capitalism. To attempt to turn it back by a trade union movement is folly. No lasting benefit has even been brought about by any trade union. By strikes and boycotts we have been enabled to avoid merely the highest peaks of poverty, and we can do that without a trade union movement.

Let us follow the building up of a class-conscious political party, and use our press to hammer to pieces the pretensions of the capitalists and labor fakirs.

CHARLES A. BROWN.

Figart, Pa., Jan. 19.

[A certain interesting fact begins to transpire in the course of this discussion. That fact can afford but cold comfort to the Organized Scabbery. Of the 18 letters so far received on the subject 13 are unqualifiedly for the Alliance policy; 5 are against. But of these 5, only 1 favors "boring from within"; 3 say "smash all unions"; the arguments that will appear in the course of this interesting discussion may lead these to understand that the way to smash the Organized Scabbery is to meet their organization with another: in such cases numbers don't tell; soundness of principle is everything; they will appreciate the S. T. & L. A., which the fakirs love to call it a "popgun" has made their dry bones rattle like nothing ever did. The remaining 1 of the 5 and is Reid. He holds an unclassifiable position. But he clearly is not a "borer from within."—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—I am glad the discussion on the S. T. & L. A. was opened up in THE PEOPLE, as it will clear up the question whether there is any one in the Party who is opposed to an economic organization of the working class, and where they are located. Also, why the S. T. & L. A. does not progress faster. There seems to be something wrong with the organization or the method of organization. I believe there is a necessity for an economic organization of the working men and women, and I believe the principles of the S. T. & L. A. to be correct. We have just seen the American Federation of Labor, led by Gompers, form an alliance with the capitalist class, led by Mark Hanna, and we have seen members of the Social Democratic Party in the convention of the A. F. of L. vote for Gompers for President, which means that they are in alliance with Gompers and the labor fakirs, so we find the trusts, the pure and simple organized scabs and the Social Democratic Party in alliance with each other for offence and defence, therefore no class-conscious working man can honestly support any of the old pure and simple Unions, and we must have an economic organization to go into. Without a class-conscious economic organization the workers would be at the mercy of the labor fakirs. Politically we can only fight the capitalist class on one day in the year, but on the economic field we can fight them 365 days. But whether the old-fashioned cob-webbed "Knights of Labor" system of mixed Locals and District organizations, is the best form, that in my mind, is the real question for the Party to solve. I think the different industries should be organized into National Trade Alliances, with an Executive

Board over each industry, and with a General Executive Board over the whole Alliance.

JOSEPH H. SWEENEY.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 23.

IV.

Editor the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—"S." of Los Angeles is right. We have paid out enough good money to the railroads and hotels for flying visits from "National Organizers," and have very little to show for it.

The "Lecture Circuit" is very attractive to those who excel in making themselves good fellows, but have a distaste for hard work. The Socialist Movement needs active organizers, but they must be willing to rough it when necessary, for the good of the Cause. They should be from the working class, drilled in the hard schools of wage slavery and above all trustworthy.

The comrades of the Coast States have had bitter experience with the other kind, from Harriman down to Kingsley. Still we must have organizers. In addition to using the sale of some mechanic's tool to get access to factories, etc., I think our organizers would do well to put in the first week or two in a new field, canvassing subscribers for our party and S. T. & L. A. organs. They would then get in touch with prospective members and be helping to cover expenses at same time.

Moreover, I am sure our first organization in a new field should be a Local Alliance of the S. T. & L. A., from which, if successful, will later spring the political organization of the working class, the S. L. P.

Let me give some of my reasons for preferring the S. T. & L. A. in a new field.

1. It is the most important part of our work.

2. It is something that our class can be interested in between elections, as well as any other time.

3. It is cheaper to belong to than the Party.

4. It is the organization through which we can teach concrete lessons of the class struggle to our fellow wage-slaves.

5. It is always, if properly started, a training school for the Party organization which is bound to follow.

I know there are some who honestly doubt the wisdom of our S. T. & L. A. propaganda, but the S. L. P. man is sure of one thing, viz: As long as Unionism remains what it is to-day; a by-word and a thing to be bought and sold by every capitalist and cunning politician, so long will the Socialist Movement be delayed in getting under way.

We must win the working class to the S. T. & L. A. and the rest of our work will be easy. The logic of events is bringing fresh adherents to our Cause every day. J. P. Morgan and J. J. Hill have not lived in vain. Let us then not live in vain. A few of us here will reorganize Section Spokane next Sunday afternoon by forming a Mixed Alliance. The Party organization will, we hope, follow later.

A. H. S.

Spokane, Jan. 14.

V.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE. Regarding Mr. Reid's article in the WEEKLY PEOPLE of Jan. 18, respecting the S. T. & L. A., we think that, though able, and the result of honest thinking and desire, his argument is not altogether logical. He starts from sound premises, but loses sight of the question involved. He asks: "Are the principles of the S. T. & L. A. wrong?" and answers "By no means; they are correct." Taking this ground, he must assume that the Alliance is simply an unnecessary duplicate of the Party and consequently deadwood or incumbrance. The Alliance is a weapon in the economic field, recognizing the necessity of the Labor Union. Mr. Reid says the Party made headway previously because the comrades had time to attend to it, intimating that time spent on the Alliance was time lost to the Party. Suppose that these same comrades dropped the Alliance, whose principles he says are correct, they would have to spend time and money on the pure and simple Union, or ignore it, and allow the economic organization to continue fakir-ridden and hide-bound by obsolete theories, and false ideas to be instilled into the minds of the workers, especially of the young women and men, whose minds are eager to grasp the truth, and upon the recititude of whose actions the success of our movement so largely depends. He says:

"To illustrate—The old-fashioned burning glass is a convex lens which focuses the heat of the sun's rays to a given point. Interpose a double concave lens between the burning glass and the object to be heated and it will cause the rays to diverge, spread out, and thus neutralize and offset the desired result."

Suppose you take away the burning glass altogether, or remove the object beyond the reach of the concentrated rays—what then? You must have the burning glass and the object in position in order to produce the effect, and that is the function of the Alliance. Mr. Reid also says: The pure and simple Union has hardly any prestige." A great mistake! It has a great deal of prestige in obscuring the vision, and cramping the opportunity of the worker to act in a class-conscious manner. The Alliance directs the vision and affords the opportunity for straightforward action in the industrial field.

The question is, Shall we follow a course which we know is wrong, or follow the correct one, even though it be uphill work? Mr. Reid has done a good thing by bringing this matter to the notice of the Party, as by doing so he enables the Party to see where the searchlight is needed and explain her position in connection with the Alliance, and make the Alliance better understood, and we hope to hear from Mr. Reid again.

L. A. ARMSTRONG.

Buffalo.

VI.

In Senator Tillman's Kingdom.

TO THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—I am a member of Detroit Section S. L. P., having joined them last spring. Since my arrival here in Charleston, S. C., I have been arrested no less than three times for discussing

the question of labor to the working class on the public streets.

The only excuse they can offer for stopping me, is that the streets are too narrow, and would cause the sidewalks to be blocked. I have been trying for the past three weeks to get to see the Mayor, and only succeeded yesterday in my efforts. The only satisfaction I could get from him was that if I wanted to speak I would have to rent a hall. This I cannot do, so I will have to let the matter rest where it is for awhile. In the "Evening Post," published in this city, I inserted a protest against the dirty treatment I received at the hands of the police during my incarceration.

The last time I was arrested the police made every effort to have me convicted. They even went so far as to say that I was very disorderly when under arrest, and abused the officials of Charleston, but their little game didn't work, the judge acquitting me on both charges, and dismissed the charge of speaking on the streets.

This makes the second time I have been dismissed on the latter charge, but was told if I came up before His Honor again he would "soak" me with a heavy fine and confinement.

I am all alone here and have been fighting this thing single-handed, but I am not discouraged; in fact, I am more determined than ever to not only talk for Socialism but best of all vote for it, and finally when victory crowns our efforts then, and not until then, can we ever expect to be free men, free from the bondage of slavery and free from a class, known to Socialists the country over as the capitalist class. I have informed Detroit Section about my clash with the officials here, and await their reply.

CHARLES PIERSON.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 25.

VII.

Bumpety-Bumping in Chicago Also.

TO THE DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE—The much talked of "labor leader" from England, Ben Tillett, who received such a sound drubbing at the hands of the Pittsburgh comrades, made his appearance here last Thursday. By invitation of the Kangaroo Debs, he was asked to speak in the evening at their Multi-Cocoa Temple which seats very uncomfortably 200 people. The meeting was an absolute failure. The audience was disgusted, and remarks were made frequently as to his limited knowledge of the Labor or Social question. The only ones commending his speech were such fakirs as Max or Mamie Hayes, of Cleveland, who happened to be present and who recently has had so much praise for Gompers, also a few poor and simple Kangaroos. This meeting must have made the local true blue pure and simplers angry or else they are getting tired of the boring from within Kangs, for the next evening he was invited to speak at Steinway Hall, a hall which comfortably seats 500 people, under the auspices of the Chicago Federation (or rather the Fakirization) of Labor, to which several Kangs are delegates, such as Barney Berlyn, cigarmaker, John Collins, machinist, etc., etc. By actual count there were only about sixty persons present, one-third being women and children, and several S. L. P. men. The only thing significant about this meeting was its failure and the absence of applause except from five or six fakirs. The prediction was made by the speaker that "love will at some future time bind the entire human race together." This certainly will leave an everlasting impression especially upon the women present.

Mrs. Jane Adams, a local capitalist reformer, threw a few cheap bouquets at the speaker, after he had finished and with a great sigh of relief from the audience the meeting adjourned.

The next day the "Record Herald," an ultra capitalist sheet stated that the meeting was attended by many prominent labor leaders. If such labor fakirs as President Bowman of the Fakirization of Labor, Kangaroo John Collins and George Schilling, single taxer, and capitalist politician, about the only ones present, are prominent they must be prominent for their fealty to the capitalist class, and their treachery to the working class.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27.

VIII.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

A. L. ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Judges of the United States Supreme Court are appointed by the President. If the appointment is confirmed by the Senate, the appointee takes office for life, during good behavior.

R. B. G. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Is your heart set on Must be. How else could you gloss over the pickle that the Kangaroo Social Democrat in the Central Federated Union of this city is? Do you realize that the latest is between wires, or from behind, his back rings to the lashes of the S. L. P.: that drives him to do something that looks Socialist: in front the veterans of the organized Scabbery stand on the alert: the claws and fangs of these are ever ready to lacerate him the moment he falls by his material interests, to lick their boots. He is despicable; no doubt; and yet he should be pitied.

R. B. McLA. LOUISVILLE, KY.—1st: The passage you quote from the pamphlet Socialism vs. Anarchism does not say that every single man's actions are controlled by his material interests, or that he responds promptly to them. It is in the matter of creeds as in other matters. Individuals may free themselves from the material interests, and respond to other impulses; but the masses do not. That appears from the context of that whole passage. Moreover, the mere circumstance of suffering martyrdom does not indicate that the martyr acted contrary to his material interests; it simply indicates that either there were not enough people of his material interests to rally around him, or that he failed to convince his comrades, the Socialist workingmen, of the justice of his cause. He was martyred, were following the material interests of their class, but were premature.

2nd: Can't answer your second question. You will have to apply to some Rabbi. The fact remains, however, that that Jewish prayer is described to be in Hebrew, and it becomes all the more significant if somewhere in Exodus the order is given to pray to God.

M. M. DETROIT, MICH.—Besides those that you mention, there is still another English of a correspondent. If a man writes a preposterous English it is clear that he is unable to understand the argument of the English, and he is not couched in English. To reproduce his English is, accordingly, proper information for the reader. Were his English to be made perfect in print, the reader might break their heads trying to understand his reasoning, writing for language, must surely have understood the argument that he is talking about, he does not know what he is saying.

M. H. D. MARION, IND.—Send for a copy of the proceedings of the National Convention of the S. L. P. of 1900. You will find the point amply discussed. Pages 211-222. To sum up, the pure and simple leaders give jobs to Socialists for the purpose of corrupting the Socialist movement upon the same principle that the capitalist politician gives jobs to workmen for the purpose of corrupting the working class. For that reason the Party constitution forbids membership in the Party to any such corrupt experience. Every day confirms the wisdom of the provision.

N. W. CLEVELAND, O.—Your objection rather helps to land on your neck. Are soldiers drilled? Are your men drilled? or even as few as a hundred men, taken together and taught simultaneously? If the answer is "no," then it is an utter failure. They are drilled in the individual lessons, and only after they have individually learned are they put in regiments. It is the top of folly to proceed to "first get the men into a Union, and then drill them." This is the scheme that Unions have pursued, and uniformly failed. Just drill two or three men of your trade. Then let each undertake two or three of the same. And so on. You will then have a good team some time. The other way never, that way is "slow." You will get there; the way is "quick," but only if you get there; sense that you are quickly founded

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
2-6 New Read street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on January 31, 2-6 New Read street. Eber Forbes in the chair. All present. The financial report for the two weeks ending January 25th showed receipts \$75.75; expenditures \$72.50. The Labor News Company submitted financial report for the quarter October-December, 1901, which shows total receipts during that period in the amount of \$2,488.90; total expenditures, \$2,131.05.

From Lynn, Mass., section came a complaint against the publication of a letter from Michael Boyle in THE PEOPLE. The Secretary was instructed to reply accordingly. The California State Committee reported to have reversed the decision of Section San Francisco in expelling J. De Vries and T. Shughnessy. The former was ordered reinstated; the latter's sentence was changed to suspension for six months. Section Williamstown, Vt., sent letter complaining about composition of State Committee. Secretary reported to have advised them to wait until State Convention could be held, or have recourse to a general vote in the State. Approved. Section Barre, Vt., reported suspension of Alessandro Garretto for misconduct. Section Erie, Pa., sent word that they have to contest attempt of Kansas to usurp the name "Socialist Party." Section Milwaukee, Wis., complained about Labor News Company handling the "New Welt Kalender," because of an objectionable item contained therein. Resolved to call attention of Labor News Company to the matter. A complaint from Boston against Editor of "Arbete" was read, together with the answer of the Editor. The latter being considered satisfactory, the complaint was dismissed. Section Detroit, Mich., sent additional information about the debate recently held between representatives of the S.L.P. and of the "Socialist Party." Several letters were on hand from Philadelphia, relative to the condition of the section. Since the latest of these showed an improvement of the situation, no action was taken. Section Duluth, Minn., is about to start a monthly leaflet under the title "The Buzz-Saw," and asked for endorsement of N.E.C. The section has bought a printing outfit and will do its own printing. Endorsement granted.

Other communications, reporting local conditions, were received from Dayton, Ohio; Los Angeles, Cal.; Montrose, Colo.; Newark, N. J.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Pittsburg, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal. The Illinois State Executive Committee sent copy of State by-laws, which were approved. Letter received from P. Fiebigler, asking for formal acknowledgment of loan made to THE PEOPLE and a proposition on the part of the N.E.C. to repay the same. Secretary instructed to reply that, since books must show whether the loan was made, a formal acknowledgment on the part of the N.E.C. is considered unnecessary, the more so since the N.E.C. has not access to the books, which are in possession of the Board of Trustees of which Fiebigler is a member. That N.E.C. will take up the question of repayment after the conclusion of the general vote on the Party press that is now before the Party.

Election of officers reported by sections in the following places: Barre, Vt.; Reading, Pa.; Medford, Mass.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Allegheny Co., Pa.; Newport News, Va.; Taunton, Mass.; Cleveland, Ohio; San Francisco, Cal.; San Antonio, Tex.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Fall River, Mass.; Pueblo, Colo.; Rochester, N. Y.; Gardner, Mass.

The Daily People Committee submitted a final report after audit of the books as follows:

Receipts:
By minor fund \$ 497.34
By major fund 7,781.25
By DAILY PEOPLE Conference 3,810.25
By weekly donations, as per call of the N. E. C. 3,295.10
By interest 420.50
Total \$19,921.76

Expenditures:
To THE PEOPLE \$ 1,831.00
To "Abolitionist" 298.12
To DAILY PEOPLE Trust 17.00
To returned from major fund 25.00
To litigation (DAILY PEOPLE fund case) 250.18
To stationary, postage and misc. expenses 44.61
Total \$19,921.76

Expenses:
To THE PEOPLE \$ 1,831.00
To "Abolitionist" 298.12
To DAILY PEOPLE Trust 17.00
To returned from major fund 25.00
To litigation (DAILY PEOPLE fund case) 250.18
To stationary, postage and misc. expenses 44.61
Total \$19,921.76

Expenses:
To THE PEOPLE \$ 1,831.00
To "Abolitionist" 298.12
To DAILY PEOPLE Trust 17.00
To returned from major fund 25.00
To litigation (DAILY PEOPLE fund case) 250.18
To stationary, postage and misc. expenses 44.61
Total \$19,921.76

Expenses:
To THE PEOPLE \$ 1,831.00
To "Abolitionist" 298.12
To DAILY PEOPLE Trust 17.00
To returned from major fund 25.00
To litigation (DAILY PEOPLE fund case) 250.18
To stationary, postage and misc. expenses 44.61
Total \$19,921.76

Expenses:
To THE PEOPLE \$ 1,831.00
To "Abolitionist" 298.12
To DAILY PEOPLE Trust 17.00
To returned from major fund 25.00
To litigation (DAILY PEOPLE fund case) 250.18
To stationary, postage and misc. expenses 44.61
Total \$19,921.76

Expenses:
To THE PEOPLE \$ 1,831.00
To "Abolitionist" 298.12
To DAILY PEOPLE Trust 17.00
To returned from major fund 25.00
To litigation (DAILY PEOPLE fund case) 250.18
To stationary, postage and misc. expenses 44.61
Total \$19,921.76

Johns as candidate for delegates to District No. 19, S. T. L. A., \$1.25 for campaign leaflets, \$1 on subscription List No. 58 and vote on Haverhill resolution.

From O'Felly requesting information as to what this Committee will allow him to do as his request to be allowed to caucus in Abington has been refused; also what three Sections had endorsed the Haverhill resolutions sent to him for his vote. Action, A. E. Jones H. W. A. Raasch elected a committee to give him full information on subject called for. The same committee also instructed to give full particulars regarding political conditions in this State to N. E. C., especially that which is applicable to the S. D.'s using name "Socialist" as their party title.

From J. T. Manee of Hartford, for copy of State constitution. Complied with.

From O'Sullivan of Revere enclosing letter from P. Vize of Reading, Pa. Filed.

Financial Secretary reports that rent of room for S. E. C. will be \$3 a month hereafter instead of \$4.

From J. J. Devlin of Brookton, member-at-large, per E. A. Mason, 60 cents for dues.

Committee on report of S. E. C. for 1901 offers a resolution which is accepted and recording secretary instructed to send same to the Sections of the State for their approval.

The following standing committees were elected:

Grievance—Jones, Birtwell, Mason.
Auditing—Christenson, Hanson, Walker.
Agitation—Gibson, Jones, Christenson, Fuglestad and Quarstrom.

On motion the hour for holding meeting of S. E. C. was changed from 11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M., second and fourth Sundays of each month.

Edwin S. Mayo, Rec. Sec.
22 Villa avenue, Everett, Mass.

Canadian S. L. P.
London, Ont., Jan. 27. Regular meeting night of the National Executive Committee: Owing to the absence of Ross and Corbin who had requested to be excused and Asplant and Towton who had not, it was impossible to hold a meeting.

J. P. Courtenay,
Recording Sec'y.

SPECIAL FUND.
(As per circular letter, Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged \$4,997.38
Section No. 1, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 2, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 3, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 4, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 5, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 6, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 7, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 8, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 9, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 10, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 11, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 12, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 13, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 14, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 15, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 16, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 17, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 18, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 19, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 20, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 21, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 22, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 23, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 24, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 25, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 26, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 27, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 28, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 29, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 30, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 31, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 32, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 33, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 34, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 35, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 36, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 37, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 38, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 39, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 40, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 41, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 42, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 43, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 44, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 45, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 46, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 47, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 48, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 49, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 50, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 51, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 52, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 53, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 54, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 55, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 56, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 57, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 58, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 59, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 60, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 61, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 62, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 63, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 64, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 65, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 66, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 67, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 68, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 69, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 70, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 71, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 72, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 73, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 74, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 75, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 76, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 77, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 78, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 79, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 80, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 81, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 82, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 83, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 84, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 85, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 86, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 87, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 88, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 89, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 90, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 91, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 92, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 93, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 94, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 95, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 96, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 97, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 98, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 99, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 100, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 101, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 102, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 103, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 104, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 105, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 106, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 107, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 108, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 109, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 110, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 111, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 112, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 113, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 114, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 115, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 116, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 117, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 118, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 119, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 120, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 121, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 122, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 123, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 124, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 125, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 126, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 127, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 128, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 129, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 130, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 131, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 132, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 133, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 134, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 135, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 136, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 137, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 138, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 139, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 140, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 141, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 142, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 143, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 144, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 145, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 146, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 147, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 148, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 149, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 150, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 151, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 152, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 153, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 154, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 155, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 156, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 157, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 158, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 159, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 160, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 161, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 162, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 163, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 164, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 165, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 166, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 167, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 168, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 169, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 170, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 171, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 172, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 173, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 174, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 175, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 176, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 177, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 178, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 179, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 180, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 181, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 182, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 183, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 184, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 185, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 186, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 187, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 188, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 189, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 190, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 191, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 192, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 193, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 194, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 195, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 196, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 197, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 198, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 199, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 200, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 201, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 202, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 203, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 204, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 205, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 206, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 207, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 208, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 209, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 210, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 211, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 212, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 213, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 214, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 215, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 216, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 217, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 218, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 219, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 220, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 221, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 222, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 223, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 224, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 225, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 226, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 227, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 228, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 229, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 230, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 231, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 232, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 233, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 234, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 235, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 236, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 237, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 238, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 239, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 240, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 241, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 242, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 243, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 244, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 245, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 246, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 247, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 248, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 249, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 250, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 251, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 252, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 253, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 254, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 255, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 256, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 257, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 258, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 259, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 260, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 261, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 262, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 263, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 264, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 265, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 266, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 267, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 268, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 269, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 270, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 271, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 272, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 273, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 274, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 275, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 276, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 277, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 278, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 279, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 280, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 281, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 282, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 283, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 284, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 285, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 286, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 287, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 288, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 289, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 290, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 291, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 292, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 293, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 294, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 295, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 296, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 297, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 298, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 299, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 300, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 301, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 302, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 303, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 304, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 305, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 306, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 307, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 308, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 309, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 310, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 311, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 312, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 313, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 314, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 315, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 316, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 317, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 318, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 319, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 320, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 321, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 322, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 323, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 324, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 325, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 326, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 327, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 328, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 329, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 330, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 331, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 332, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 333, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 334, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 335, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 336, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 337, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 338, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 339, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 340, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 341, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 342, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 343, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 344, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 345, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 346, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 347, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 348, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 349, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 350, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 351, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 352, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 353, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 354, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 355, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 356, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 357, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 358, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 359, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 360, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 361, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 362, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 363, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 364, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 365, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 366, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 367, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 368, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 369, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 370, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 371, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 372, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 373, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 374, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 375, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 376, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 377, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 378, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 379, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 380, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 381, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 382, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 383, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 384, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 385, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 386, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 387, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 388, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 389, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 390, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 391, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 392, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 393, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 394, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 395, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 396, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 397, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 398, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 399, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 400, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 401, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 402, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 403, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 404, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 405, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 406, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 407, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 408, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 409, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 410, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 411, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 412, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 413, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 414, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 415, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 416, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 417, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 418, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 419, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 420, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 421, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 422, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 423, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 424, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 425, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 426, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 427, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 428, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 429, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 430, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 431, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 432, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 433, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 434, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 435, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 436, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 437, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 438, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 439, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 440, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 441, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 442, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 443, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 444, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 445, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 446, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 447, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 448, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 449, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 450, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 451, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 452, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 453, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 454, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 455, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 456, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 457, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 458, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 459, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 460, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 461, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 462, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 463, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 464, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 465, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 466, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 467, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 468, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 469, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 470, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 471, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 472, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 473, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 474, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 475, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 476, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 477, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 478, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 479, Richmond, Va. 1.00
Section No. 480,